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[Vol. 26.]

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

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BY THOMAS SMITH.

CONDITIONS.

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A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, Jun. by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (by her particular appointment) at the stores of Walderman, Mentel, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Dudley, in Frankfort.

New Invented Light Water Proof

SUMMER HATS,

By A. P. Levett, to be had at A. Sheriff's new store, Main street.

N. B. These hats being prepared with a durable water proof cement, will not break by wet usage, but last longer than any other sort yet made, and resist the summer heat and winter cold.

TAKEN UP by William Wright, living on the Limestone road, at the big Pond, a sorrel Horse, near five feet high, a few white hairs in his forehead, supposed to be six years old last spring, branded on the near buttock and shoulder with a stirrup iron, appraised to \$30 before me this 11th Nov. 1811.

17

Leonard Young.

Four Dollars Reward.

AN away from the subscriber on the 20th inst. a negro fellow named ALLEN, belonging to the estate of John Breckenridge, dec. He is about 30 years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, speaks mildly and low, walks with his right foot turned out much more than the left, in consequence of his knee having been injured. It is probable he will be found in the neighbourhood of Mrs. Breckenridge's residence, or of Hickerson Belt, in Bourbon county, about 12 miles from Lexington. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me, 2 miles from Lexington, on the Hickman road.

JESSE LEWIS.

April 27th, 1812.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To establish a Quarter-Master's Department, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is established a Quarter-Master's Department for the army of the United States, to consist of a quarter-master-general, four deputy quarter-masters, and as many assistant deputy quarter-masters as, in the opinion of the President of the United States, the public service may require; the quarter-master-general and deputy quarter-masters to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the assistant deputy quarter-masters by the President alone. And he hereby is authorized moreover to appoint such additional number of deputy quarter-masters, not exceeding four, to be taken from the lines or not, at his discretion, as in his judgment the public service may require.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the quarter-master-general shall be entitled to the rank, pay and emoluments of brigadier-general, under the act of the twelfth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, with forage for two additional horses; the deputy quarter-masters, when not taken from the line, shall be entitled to receive sixty dollars per month, five rations per day and forage for two horses; but if taken from the line, then such additional pay and emoluments as shall be equal to the foregoing provision; the assistant deputy quarter-masters, when not taken from the line, shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for one horse, but, if taken from the line, then such additional pay and emoluments as shall be equal to the foregoing provision.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in addition to their duties in the field, it shall be the duty of the quarter-master-general, his deputies, and assistant deputies, when thereto directed by the Secretary of War, to purchase military stores, camp equipage and other articles requisite for the troops, and generally to procure and provide means of transport for the army, its stores, artillery and camp equipage. That the quarter-master-general shall account as often as may be required, and at least once in three months, with the Department of War, in such manner as shall be prescribed, for all property which may pass through his hands, or the hands of the subordinate officers in his department, or that may be in his or their care or possession, and for all monies which he or they may expend in discharging their respective duties; that he shall be responsible for the regularity and correctness of all returns in his department, and that he, his deputies and assistant deputies, before they enter on the execution of their respective offices, shall severally take an oath faithfully to perform the duties thereof.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a commissary-general of purchases, and as many deputy commissaries as, in the opinion of the President of the United States, the public service may require, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissary-general of purchases, under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of War, to conduct the procuring and providing of all arms, military stores, clothing, and generally all articles of supply requisite for the military service of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the deputy commissaries, when directed thereto, either by the Secretary of War, the commissary-general of purchases, or in case of necessity, by the commanding-general, quarter-master-general, or deputy quarter-masters, to purchase all such of the aforesaid articles as may be requisite for the military service of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That neither the quarter-master-general nor the commissary-general shall directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce, or be owner in whole or in part, of any sea vessel, nor shall either of them purchase by himself, or another in trust for him, public lands or any other public property, or be concerned in the purchase or disposal of any public securities of any state, or of the United States, or take or apply to his own use, any emolument or gain for negotiating or transacting any business in the said department, other than what shall be allowed by law; and if either the said quarter-master-general or commissary-general shall offend against any of the prohibitions of this act, the parties so shall, upon conviction, forfeit to the United States the penalty of three thousand dollars, and may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years, and shall be removed from office, and be forever thereafter incapable of holding any office under the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the salary of the commissary-general of purchases shall be three thousand dollars per annum; and the compensation to a deputy commissary shall not exceed two and one half per centum on the public monies disbursed by him, nor in any instance the sum of two thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the commissary-general of purchases shall, before he enters upon his duties, give bond with sufficient surety to be approved of by the Secretary of War, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars; and the deputy commissaries each in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful performance of the duties of their offices respectively, which bonds shall be lodged with the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That from and after the last day of May next, so much of the act entitled "An act to establish the office of purveyor of the public supplies," as relates to the appointment and services of a purveyor of public supplies, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and in the mean time, the purveyor shall deliver over to the commissary-general or one of his deputies, the public stores and property of all sorts in his possession, who shall receipt to him for the same.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That all letters and packets to and from the quarter-master-general and commissary-general, shall be free from postage.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That there be allowed for the compensation of the

necessary clerks in the quarter-master-general's office, a sum not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars a year; and for the compensation of the Clerks of the commissary-general, a sum not exceeding seventeen hundred dollars per annum, with such books and stationery as may be necessary to the quarter-master-general's and commissary-general's departments.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the quarter-master-general, be authorized to appoint a principal waggon-master, and as many waggon-masters as he may judge necessary for the service of the army, not exceeding one to each brigade, whose duty shall be, under the direction of the quarter-master-general or any of his deputies, to provide and conduct the waggons and other means of transport necessary and proper for the military service of the United States.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That no waggon-master shall directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in any waggon, or means of transport employed in the service of the United States; nor in the purchase or sale of any horses, harness, waggons or other means of transport procured for, or belonging to the United States, except as agent for the United States.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the principal waggon-master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for one horse, and each waggon-master shall be entitled to receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the quarter-master-general be authorized to appoint one principal forage master, and as many assistant forage-masters as the nature of the service may require, not exceeding one to each brigade, whose duty shall be, under the direction of the quarter-master-general, or any of his deputies, to provide and deliver out forage necessary and proper for the military service of the United States; nor shall any forage master be directly or indirectly concerned in the purchase or sale of any article of forage procured for or belonging to the United States, except as an agent for the United States.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the principal forage master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for two horses; and that the other forage masters shall be entitled to receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That there shall be four conductors of artillery, who shall be appointed by the President alone, each of whom shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of a lieutenant of artillery.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That this act shall go into operation on the first day of April next; and that so much of the act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States, as respects the appointment of military agents and assistant military agents, be, and the same is hereby repealed, from and after that day; but all those agents shall continue to perform their respective duties in the mean time, until the deputy and assistant deputy quarter-masters shall be appointed and ready to enter on the execution of their respective offices; to whom the said military agents and assistant military agents shall then deliver all the public stores and property in their possession.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That all persons attached to the public service by virtue of this act, shall be subject to military law, except the deputy commissaries.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the President may, and he hereby is authorized in the recess of the Senate, to appoint the quarter-master-general, deputy quarter-masters, commissary general, and deputy commissaries, or any of them; which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session, for their advice and consent.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 28, 1812.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Concerning the Naval Establishment.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be immediately repaired, equipped and put into actual service, the frigate Chesapeake, Constellation and Adams; and that a sum not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the officers and seamen of the navy may be increased so far as may be necessary to officer, man and equip the vessels so to be put into service, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, annually for three years, namely one thousand eight hundred and twelve, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen and one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, be appropriated towards the purchase and supply of a stock of every description of timber required for ship building and other navy purposes; and that the first appropriation thereof be made in the purchase of timber suitable for rebuilding the frigates Philadelphia, General Green, New-York and Boston.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sums herein specifically appropriated shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That as soon as it shall be deemed compatible with the good of the public service, the gun boats now in commission be laid up, and, with those not in commission, be distributed in the several harbors of the maritime frontier which are most exposed to attack, to be carefully kept and used as circumstances may require.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Purser in the navy of the United States shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that from and after the first day of May next, no person shall act in the character of Purser, who shall not have been thus first nominated and appointed, except Purser on distant service, who shall not remain in service after the first day of July next, unless nominated and appointed, as aforesaid: And every Purser, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give bond, with two or more

sufficient sureties, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, conditioned faithfully to perform all the duties of Purser in the navy of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 30, 1812.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Granting to the corporation of the City of New Orleans the use and possession of a lot in the said City.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the right and claim of the United States to the use, possession and occupation of a space of one hundred and fifty by one hundred and twenty-five feet of a vacant lot of ground, in the City of New Orleans, bounded by Bienville and Custom House streets, and by Levee street and the high road, be, and the same is hereby vested in the corporation of the said City. And the said corporation is authorized to use, possess and occupy the same for the purpose of erecting or causing to be erected and kept in operation a Steam Engine, or Engines, for conveying water into the said City and all buildings necessary to the said purpose: Provided, That if the said space of ground shall not be occupied for the said purpose within the term of three years from and after the passing of this act, or shall at any time thereafter cease to be so occupied, for the term of three years, the right and claim of the United States thereto shall remain unimpaired: And provided also, That this act shall not affect the claim or claims of any individual or individuals if any such there be.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.
April 3, 1812.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the admission of the State of Louisiana into the Union, and to extend the laws of the United States to the said State.

Whereas the Representatives of the People of all that part of the territory or country ceded, under the name of "Louisiana," by the treaty made at Paris on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and France, contained within the following limits, that is to say: beginning at the mouth of the river Sabine; thence, by a line to be drawn along the middle of said river, including all islands to the thirty-second degree of latitude; thence, due north, to the northernmost part of the thirty-third degree of north latitude; thence, along the said parallel of latitude, to the river Mississippi; thence, down the said river, to the river Iberville; thence, from thence, along the middle of the said river, and lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain, to the gulph of Mexico; thence, bounded by the said gulph, to the place of beginning, including all island within three leagues of the coast; did, on the twenty-second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, form for themselves a constitution and state government, and give to the said state the name of the state of Louisiana, in pursuance of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to enable the people of the territory of Orleans to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of the said state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes:" And the said constitution having been transmitted to Congress, and by them being hereby approved; therefore,

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said state shall be one, and it is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, by the name and title of the state of Louisiana: Provided, That it shall be taken as a condition upon which the said state is incorporated in the Union, that the river Mississippi, and the navigable rivers and waters leading into the same, and into the gulph of Mexico, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of other states and the territories of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost or toll therefor, imposed by the said state; and that the above condition, and also all other conditions and terms contained in the third section of the act, the title whereof is herein before recited, shall be considered, deemed and taken, fundamental conditions and terms upon which the said state is incorporated in the Union.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That until the next general census and apportionment of Representatives the said state shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States; and that all the laws of the United States not locally inapplicable, shall be extended to the said state, and shall have the same force and effect within the same, as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said state, together with the residue of that portion of country which was comprehended within the territory of Orleans, as constituted by the act, entitled "An act erecting Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof," shall be one district, and be called the Louisiana district; and there shall be established in the said district, a District Court, to consist of one judge, who shall reside therein, and be called the District Judge; and there shall be, annually, four stated sessions of the said court held at the city of Orleans; the first to commence on the third Monday in July next, and the three other sessions progressively, on the third Monday of every third calendar month thereafter. The said judge shall, in all things, have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which by the act, the title thereof is in this section recited, were given to the District Judge of the territory of Orleans, and he shall be allowed an annual compensation of three thousand dollars, to be paid quarterly yearly at the Treasury of the U. States. The said judge shall appoint a clerk of the said court, who shall reside, and keep the records of the court, in the city of Orleans, and shall receive, for the services performed by him, the same fees heretofore allowed to the clerk of the Orleans territory.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed in the said district, a per-

son learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States, who shall, in addition to his stated fees, be paid six hundred dollars, annually, as a full compensation for all extra services. There shall also be appointed a marshal for the said district who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees in which marshals in the other districts are entitled for similar services; and shall moreover, be paid two hundred dollars, annually, as a compensation for all extra services.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal the fourth section of an act, entitled "An act for laying and collecting duties on imports and tonnage within the territories ceded to the U. States, by the treaty of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and the French Republic; and for other purposes;" and that the collection district shall be and remain as thereby established.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force from and after the thirtieth day of April, 1812.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.
April 8, 1812.
APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

NEW YORK, APRIL 1.

The following article, relative to the British orders in council and French decrees, will be found a useful memorandum. We copy it from the Liverpool Mercury of the 28th of February, the latest paper by the Orbit—Gaz.

DATES AND SUBSTANCE

Of the British orders in council and of the French Decrees.

The following collection of duties, exhibited in contrast, will we think, be useful in determining the question of the justice and policy of endeavoring to obtain the repeal of the British orders in council.

On the 16th day of April, in the year 1806, an order was issued from the British council chamber, and in the following month a declaration was made to America, through her minister at the court of London, in virtue of that order, that in consequence of his majesty the king of Prussia having seized upon the electorate of Hanover, America and all other neutral powers, were to consider the entrance of the Ems, the Weser, the Elbe, and the Trave, in a state of blockade, which blockade was afterwards extended to the port of Brest; but it being notoriously impossible to maintain such a system by actual force, this was aptly stiled a *paper blockade*.

On the 21st of November, 1806, Napoleon, having in the mean time conquered Prussia, issued from the metropolis of that kingdom the document called the Berlin decree, which retaliates, on the British order of the 16th of April, by declaring England in a state of blockade, and prohibiting the commerce of neutral nations with that country.

On the 7th January, 1807, the British ministry issued a fresh order in council to retaliate upon the Berlin decree; the substance of which order was, "that no neutral vessel should be allowed to trade to any port of France, or any port of her allies so much under French controul as that British vessels may not freely trade thereto."

On the 11th of November, in 1807, another of the series of British orders was issued directing that "neutral vessels bound for the ports of France or her allies under French controul, should undergo a search by British cruisers, or should proceed in the first instance to England, and pay a per-centage upon their cargoes."

These orders called forth another retaliatory decree issued by Napoleon from Milan, on the 7th Dec. 1807, which directed that "every ship, to whatever nation it may belong, that shall have submitted to be searched by English ships, or to a voyage to England, or that shall have paid any tax whatsoever to the English government, shall for that alone be declared to be denationalized, and to have forfeited the protection of its government, shall have become English property, and as such shall be scizable, either in a French port, or by French cruisers, and adjudged to the captors."

This produced more British orders of retaliation, in the spirit of the former, and the last of which was issued in April 1809.

It remains only in conclusion to state, that against all these infractions of neutral rights, the government of the United States loudly protested, both to the courts of London and Paris, by both of which they were told, that nothing could be more distant from the wish of that government than to commit any act of injustice against America; that all that either had done was purely retaliatory upon the acts of the other; that it was the earnest desire of each to see the commerce of the world restored to that freedom which is necessary to its prosperity; that they were ready to abandon the system which had been forced upon them whenever the enemy should retract the principles which had rendered it necessary; and lord Wellesley, on the part of his Britannic majesty, added that we were ready to "proceed *pari passu* with France, in relaxing the rigor of their measures."

We shall only add, that on the 5th of

August, 1810, it was notified by the French government to the American minister resident at Paris, that the Berlin and Milan decrees would be revoked on the 1st of November following, "it being clearly understood that the English orders in council should be rescinded at the same time." This information was on the 25th of August 1810, communicated to the British government by Mr. Pinkney, the minister of the United States to the court of London; but instead of being then told that we were ready to redeem our pledge, and to proceed step by step with the French in relaxing the rigor of these measures, the answer was "that whenever the repeal of the French decrees should have actually taken place," then and not till then, we should relinquish our present system. What kind of evidence the British ministry requires of the actual revocation of the French decrees we know not; the Americans by their President say they have ceased to exist, but the British orders in council continue to operate with undiminished rigour, to the ruin of our manufactures, and to the dishonour of our country.

Boston, April 10.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival yesterday of the ship *Lothair*, capt. Jackson, in the remarkable passage of 20 days from Liverpool, we have received the papers of that city of the 18th ult. and London papers of the 16th. They contain nothing of importance. The Orders in council had not been again a subject of discussion. Licences are granted for imports from the Baltic and from France. The King had improved a little in health. The war in the North still remained an expected event.

In the Imperial Parliament, Feb. 28, Mr. Hutchinson postponed his motion respecting the Repeal of the Union between G. Britain and Ireland, until Tuesday the 29th of April, on account of the absence of so many Irish Members, who attended the Circuits.

London, March 16.

Mails from Anhalt and Heligoland, arrived this morning. The former state that Bonaparte is to take the command of the French army in the North in person. It is divided into four grand detachments of 50,000 men each. Massena commands the first; Davoust the second; Oudinot the third; and Berthier the fourth. The French troops have left Hamburg for the Polish frontiers. Hamburg is to be garrisoned by the Danes.

The accounts respecting Prussia are contradictory—some assuring us that she will join France; others that she will unite with Russia, that she has positively rejected all the demands of Bonaparte to admit French troops into Colberg, and that her army is in excellent condition.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

By the ship *Canton*, Allen, which arrived at this port last evening, in 36 days from Lisbon, we learn verbally, that Lord Wellington, at the head of 70,000 troops was near Elvas, which place he would reach about the 10th of March; and that the French army under Gen. Marmont, consisting of about 69,000 men, was within 70 miles of Badajoz. A great battle between the two armies was expected to take place before the 20th of March.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

Mr. Smith will be good enough to give the following lines a place in his paper. I accidentally came across them in looking over a file of papers.—*They struck me forcibly.* L.

LINES

ADDRESSED TO HER WHO WILL UNDERSTAND THEM
I swore I loved, and true I swore,
Then blame me not that you believ'd me,
Nor since my fickle passion's o'er,
In anger say that I deceiv'd you.

I loved thee when I swore I loved,
And thought my love would last for ever;
I thought—I who so oft had roved,
I never more could change—no, never.

I wished to find a place of rest,
Secure from life's tumultuous ocean,
And thought that on thy gentle breast
I could repose with sweet emotion.

I know thou'rt good, I know thou'rt kind,
For various ways I've had to prove thee
Alas! inconstant as the wind,
What would I give I still could love thee.

An important decision was made at Doctors Commons, London, on the 4th of December last. The cause was *WATSON and WATSON, vs. FAREMOUTH and OTHERS*. This was a proceeding originally instituted in the Episcopal Court, at Exeter, but appealed from thence by the defendants, to submit the marriage of Samuel Watson, with his present wife, on the ground of affinity, she being the sister of his former wife. Considerable property is given by the will of Mr. Watson's deceased mother to the parties promoting the suit in the event of her son's death without lawful issue—by his first wife he had no issue, but had by the last. The object of the present suit was, to obtain a sentence declaratory of the invalidity of that fact—thereby illegitimatising the children, and enabling themselves to lay claim to the Estate.

The trial occupied several hours of the Court and excited much interest, and the marriage was ultimately declared illegal.

LOVERS' ATTENTION.

Love's Telegraph.—If a gentleman wants a wife, he wears a ring on the first finger of the left hand; if he be engaged, he wears it on the second finger, if married on the third; and on the fourth, if he never intends to be married. When a lady is disengaged, she wears a hoop or diamond on the first finger; if married, on the third; and on the fourth, if she intends to die a maid. When a gentleman presents a flower, a fan or a trinket to a lady with his left hand, it is, on his part, an overture of regard; should she receive it with the left hand, it is considered as an acceptance of his esteem; but if with the right hand, it is a refusal of the offer. Thus by a few simple tokens explained by rule, the passion of Love is expressed; and, through the medium of the Telegraph, the most diffident timid man may, without difficulty, communicate his sentiments of regard for a lady; and (in case his offer should be declined) avoid experiencing the mortification of an explicit refusal.

THE EMBARGO.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to Gen. ROBERT BROWN, a Representative from Pennsylvania, together with a letter of reply from JONATHAN ROBERTS, Esq. from the same state, to whom Mr. Brown was requested to shew the letter. We are gratified at this opportunity of exhibiting the weakness of federal sophistry in vivid contrast with the strength of Republican truth and argument.

Nat. Int.

LETTER TO GEN. ROBERT BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6, 1812.
The Hon. Robert Brown.

Sir—I address you at the request of a number of your constituents, Millers at Easton, in order that you may distinctly understand that the Embargo, as imposed for ninety days, is productive of very injurious consequences to them, and if followed by war, as is expected, will occasion their ruin.

An Embargo merely for one month, at this season of the year, inasmuch as it delays shipments until their arrival in Europe is so near the European harvest that the prices are affected, would be highly detrimental; continue it ninety days, you produce most serious loss; if followed by war inevitable ruin results.

You will do me the justice to believe, that in this address I have no intention to question the propriety of any vote you may give; my intention is solely to point out to you the consequences to your constituents. When they shall find themselves precipitated from the heights of prosperity to beggary, they will question. You will no doubt have fortified yourself with sufficient reasons; it may however not be ill-timed to forewarn you, that nothing known to the world will answer. Being bound in honor to France, is a veil of gauze distinctly seen through by the blaze of the American ships on the ocean. The ambition to possess Florida will have but little influence on persons dispossessed of their homes by the Sheriff. Tell them the Orders in Council are not rescinded, they will reply that those orders neither diminished their profits or their happiness, but as both were involved by a crooked, insidious policy pursued by Mr. Madison in the face of truth and supported by a majority in Congress. Mystery will avail nothing. The wretched are clear sighted, and they will soon discover the depth of any pretext. They cannot be deceived, they will not suffer without complaint.

To you, sir, they look up at this crisis; they call on you to save from destruction one of the most extensive of the manufacturing interests of the country; that interest essentially connected with the agricultural which is the vital interest of the country, I allude to the millings—which is emphatically, what I have described it, of primary importance.

I am aware that you may think I use too much freedom, but, sir, I wish this letter shewn to Mr. Roberts and to Mr. Rodman, for it is intended for all. I do not pretend to question or impeach your motives. I wish you to lay it to your understandings and to your consciences—then do what you think right before God and man—and shall conclude with repeating that on you the welfare or ruin of thousands depends, and that you are warned of it at the request of several of your anxious constituents.

Your fellow citizen,

P. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Washington, D. C. April 13, 1812.

To Mr. P. Hollingsworth.

SIR,

A letter addressed by you to General Brown, of date the 6th inst. which you state to have been written at the request of a number of his constituents, Millers at Easton, on the subject of an Embargo and war, has, at your request, been put into my hand. You must be aware, sir, that your letter bears on its face something like impertinence; notwithstanding which, I am disposed not to question the legitimacy of your commission to address us, nor the right of the Easton Millers to appoint you their attorney in the business. The fidelity with which you have executed your trust, I concern not myself with.

It has however become proper for me to pass in review the soundness and consistency of your strictures, your censures and your admonitions. This, sir, I shall do with equal freedom and candor; as I believe neither the time nor the occasion justifies any other course. Personally to you, I am an utter stranger. Judging of you therefore through the medium of your letter only, if I am forced to disclose impressions which may not flatter you, you can easily discover the cause why I shall have been thus unfortunate—the misuse of your pencil.

You remarked that an embargo will injure the Easton Millers—followed by war it will involve them in absolute ruin. If such shall be the result, you cannot regret it more than I shall. As far as I had it in my power they have been furnished with information in due time of what was likely to take place, and stood advised of the necessity of caution in their dealings. How far you may feel acquitted of pursuing a like course, I presume not to judge.

The minority in Congress have obstinately persisted in denying the sincerity of the majority in making preparations for war. If the Millers at Easton have become the victims of a delusion thus produced by this illiberality in the Congressional minority and their friends, with them lies the responsibility, not with us. That an Embargo and war will be productive of private embarrassment, is certain; but a view of the circumstances which will result

from a failure to resort to war under the present relation between the U. States and G. Britain, or a resort to war without a previous embargo, will show that this latter alternative would work greater evil. Had war been declared without warning to the merchants to arm or forbear making shipments, their ships must have been liable to ruinous depredation, while neither they nor the nation would have had an opportunity of retaliating the injury on the depredator. In such an event, the claimors at the coffee house would have been louder than at this time. An embargo therefore became an indispensable measure preparatory to a state of war. After a lapse of near four months from the adoption of the report of the committee of foreign relations by the House of Representatives, taken together with the subsequent transactions of Congress, a strange blindness, to give it no harsher name, to the current of events, only, could have induced the involvement of those engaged in the manufacturing of flour in deep losses.

I presume, sir, you will hardly accuse Congress of precipitancy in the commencement of a war, or the Executive of an improper solicitude to hasten that event. If you are prepared to aver that America has no cause of war with England, which your letter seems to infer, you are the only man I have found who holds such an opinion. Almost all agree there are many sufficient cause of war, and that the catalogue is daily increasing by a repetition of injuries any one of which calls for resistance with all the energies of the nation. Let me call your attention to the period when these outrages commenced, and to their character.

The impressment of American seamen into the British naval service, has been an outrage endured so long that it is as painful to the American mind to recur to the time of its commencement, as to contemplate the atrocity of its character, or to behold the utter prostration of national independence in this most odious of all species of personal enthrallment. The seizure of our vessels in our own waters, and on our own coasts, is another wrong which to overlook would be to disavow one of the most valuable of our national rights. This too is an injury which we have so long sought to avert by negotiation ineffectually, that some politicians may have forgotten its nature. But the interdiction of commercial intercourse between this nation and others in amity with it, in the produce of our own soil and industry, which has existed since 1806, either in the shape of paper blockades or orders in council, and against which this government has remonstrated, negotiated, and even supplicated, without obtaining the least mitigation of the injury done it, has completed the climax of aggression. To the above cited efforts to obtain even a forbearance on the part of Britain from further injuring our commerce, restrictions of a pacific character have been applied with as little success. Under such circumstances, when the essential principles of that independency which was achieved through tremendous perils, rather than pay a three-penny duty on tea, is violently and pertinaciously attacked by that very nation whose very shackles were then so gloriously broken; are the councils of the nation to be influenced by any consideration less than one that involves the vital interests of the whole American people? I trust not. In the contemplated state of war, the coffee-house may not have its present influence; particular branches of business, perhaps, must suffer; a considerable amount of industry may be taken into military pursuits; some sacrifices of profit and convenience the nation must make, but they will be offered on the altar of public good and national independence.

The administration with long continued and unceasing efforts has sought to avoid war by negotiation and pacific appeals to the interest of the British nation, until oppression and violence have by turn incorporated themselves into the permanent policy of her government. In the recent debates in their parliament the ministerial speakers did not confine themselves in their defence of the orders in council to the principles of retaliation on their enemy, but assumed the ground that they were a part of an obvious policy to weaken or at least prevent the growth of a commercial rival in the U. S. We then have no choice but open war or submission to a doctrine of absolute recolonization. On such an occasion there can be no doubt which of the alternatives will be chosen by the highspirited people composing the American commonwealth.

I value the spirit of enterprise of our merchants as highly as any man, and no one could feel more disposed to foster and encourage it, could it be done without a surrender of that proud spirit of independence and high sense of justice which would be ill exchanged indeed for the commerce of the world. The American people I feel confident are incapable of bartering virtue for gain, and that now, as in 1776, in their estimation nothing is valuable in the absence of the dear-bought gem of independence.

I shall now, sir, notice more particularly some parts of your letter. You ask it of us as justice, that we should not consider you as questioning the propriety of any vote we may have given, and in the sequel of the same paragraph you observe that the orders in council have neither injured the interests nor the happiness of our constituents, only "as both have been involved by a crooked and insidious policy pursued by Mr. Madison in the face of truth and supported by a majority in Congress." Let me request you to pause over this sentence and ask your conscience if a man of truth and candor could have penned it? You commence with declaring you do not impeach our motives; you conclude with saying a majority, to which two of those you address are proud to prolong, have involved the interest and happiness of those for whom you act, by pursuing a crooked and wicked policy in the face of truth. Twice in your letter you say you do not impeach our motives, and yet you charge us, being of the majority of Congress, with pursuing a wicked policy in the face of truth, destructive of the interests and happiness it is our official duty as it ought to be our care to conserve. This charge lies particularly against Gen. Brown, supposing you to refer more particularly to time past. It would be an unnecessary task for me to defend Gen. Brown's character against your criminations. His whole life has been one continued display of amiable and useful virtues. The bitterness of party asperity cannot fix a blemish on his character. In the present disputes with Britain he differs from you in opinion—so would he have done, very possibly, at the era of independence, had you been mature enough to have formed one. His virtue was then tested by an imprisonment under the British at New-York, incurred by his being found in arms in defence of his country's rights; and not a single act of his public or private life since has been at variance with his conduct at that time.

We utterly disclaim your assumption that an obligation to France either ought or does influence us to vote for measures preparatory to a war with England. To France the United States owe nothing. She owes them much indemnity for spoiliations committed on their commerce, which she has hitherto unjustly withheld. But whence, sir, this solicitude to brand a majority of Congress with alien partialities—is it to apologize for their being felt somewhere else? Further to press this part of your letter I forbear, than just to observe that your charge of wickedness on Congress and on the President, as affecting the interests of the citizens, while you deny that the orders in council have produced such an effect, discloses something like foreign partialities, not for one foreign nation more than another, but for a foreign government in preference to our own. In your insinuation that an ambition to possess Florida actuates us to vote for war with England, you cut up your own argument. In seizing Florida, we should be as likely to incur a dispute with France as England, if not more so. To such arguments, sir, we shall not recur in defence of our votes. Be assured we have neither acted without consulting our consciences nor without a due regard to our responsibility to those who have constituted us their representatives. We at all times hold ourselves accountable for our stewardship to them. Even on very slight evidence of your authority to act for any of them, we do not plead irresponsibility to you.

It will be obvious to you that in this reply I have not sought to be over courteous with you—your letter released me from that obligation. I trust you will not accuse me of a failure to fulfil my promise to deal freely & candidly with you. In taking leave, suffer me to intimate to you, that to the very doctrines set forth in your letter, held and promulgated by a few who think with you, we owe very much, if not entirely, our necessity at this time to go to war. A belief on the part of G. Britain, which she has sufficiently disclosed to the world, that she had many partisans in America who are able so to divide and paralyze our councils, as to make us unequal to self-defence, has invited and encouraged her aggressions, and still encourages a persistence in them in face of the most imminent hazard of a war.

While your letter, sir, proves that there are a few persons out of Congress who are ready to succumb to British domination and outrage; yet from the acceptance of honorable and responsible military commissions by the most respectable members of the federal party, it must be manifest that the nation is assuming an attitude for a resistance as formidable as its wrongs have been monstrous and long continuing.

In your own words, I wish you to lay these things to your understanding and to your conscience, and then act as you think right before God and man.

With American feelings,
Your fellow-citizen,
JONATHAN ROBERTS.
Mr. Paschal Hollingsworth.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

The following query has been addressed to various persons in this state, by a gentleman calling himself *Josephus B. Stuart*—We believe he is in some high office in the state of New-York:—

"Are the Kentuckians willing to support De Witt Clinton for President, if we (the state of New-York) will support a Kentuckian for Vice President? I should be happy to have your opinion on that subject."

The reader may wish to know who Mr. Clinton is?—He is a nephew of the Vice President—at present Lieutenant Governor of the State of New-York—he is a republican of high standing, and handsome talents; and at a future day may be a fit character to fill the Presidential chair. He will, however, not advance his pretensions much, by this early attempt to sound the opinions of the people of this state. The Kentuckians will

not support De Witt Clinton for President of the United States; but the tried patriot JAMES MADISON, in exclusion to all others. Nor can the idea of electing a Vice President from this state, stimulate the pride of the Kentuckians to so improper a course at the present juncture. Kentucky is not jealous of her sister states—and will therefore endeavour to make the best choice, regardless from what section of the Union he is selected. And perhaps they would as readily vote for a Vice President from the state of New-York, as for any individual in this state. The venerable George Clinton, should he again agree to serve in that capacity, will not doubt receive the support of the Kentuckians. (*Frankfort Argus.*)

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress to his friend, dated

"Washington City, April 13, 1812.
"It is reported that the British frigate *Gurrier* of 44 guns, has anchored in the Delaware; and I understand a special messenger has carried orders to Rodgers commanding the President of about equal metal, to ascertain the fact—and first invite her to depart without ceremony, and upon refusal, to compel her to move quarters—It is said Rodgers will never give the news of what will be done unless it should be favorable—death or victory!"

We are assured from the highest authority, that a declaration of War will be made by the Congress of the United States against Great Britain, about the 4th of May. Congress have relinquished the idea of a recess; and after declaring war they will adjourn until November next.—*Id.*

Governor Harrison has recommended to the frontier inhabitants of the Indiana territory to Fort themselves, or to erect block houses. He has also called upon the militia of that territory to be in readiness to march when called upon—to pursue the Indians who may make any incursions into the territory. He apprehends serious danger from nearly all the tribes; and he is of opinion, that the Delawares are perhaps the only friendly nation. It is even doubtful whether they will remain so. British presents and British hostility are the cause of all this. The governor also requests such officers as know themselves disqualified to discharge their duty to resign their commissions and make room for those who are qualified.—*Id.*

WASHINGTON CITY, APRIL 18.

Recruiting for the additional military force has commenced, and promises to progress vigorously and with much success, if we judge from the facts which have come to our knowledge. By the 30th of last March, we learn, on enquiry, that recruiting instructions and money for bounties, &c. were forwarded to every quarter of the country. The appropriations for the support of the additional military force were made on 21st February; on the 24th February near 600 nominations of officers for that army were made to the Senate; on the 18th of March those nominations were confirmed by the Senate, and within three days thereafter the mails carried official notices of appointment to the Officers in every section of the country. The law for the establishment of a Quarter-Master's Department did not pass until the 28th ult.—immediately after which the recruiting orders were issued.—We have collated these facts, in order to explain, to those brave spirits whose ardor cannot brook delay, the reason why the hour of preparation has seemed to them to "limp so tedious along."

NEW-YORK, April 15.

Yesterday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock, the U. States frigates *President*, Com. Rogers, and *Essex*, sailed from this port on a cruise. When the frigates got opposite Castle Williams, they fired from 6 to 8 twenty four pound shots at the castle, for the purpose of trying its strength, which we are happy to state was found to be ball proof, and more than answers the most sanguine expectations. Three balls were fired into one of the embrasures, which did little other damage, than shattering the gun carriage.—One 24 pound shot struck the wall of the Castle, a little above the 2d tier of guns, and made an indentation in the stone of nearly six inches without defacing it in any other manner. The frigates then proceeded on their course, and in the evening came to Anchor at the watering place, Staten-Island. We understand the Commodore will try a similar experiment on Fort Richmond, when he passes the Narrows.

For Sale,
A GOOD GIG, WITH PLATED HARNESS.

For cash or negotiable paper.—Enquire of the printer.

Lexington, May 4th, 1812.

Baltimore Shoe Store,
MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON.

MOS ALLEY respectfully informs the public in general, that he is now opening a fresh supply of SHOES from Baltimore, viz:

Ladies' Kid and Morocco fashionable trimmed Slippers,
Misses do. do. do.
Gentlemen's fine Shoes & Pumps of first quality.
Ditto with buckle straps.
Boys' do. do.
Servants' coarse shoes.
Kid and Morocco Skins,
Foot Cord and Tassels.
Shoe strings & Spangles for Ladies' shoes.

A few Boxes of fine SPANISH SEGARS.

—ALSO—
A few barrels of Coffee,
All of which will be sold cheap for cash, or good negotiable notes.

19-3w

Lexington, May 5, 1812.

THE subscriber will furnish good Scantling of any description, or undertake Sawing which will be punctually done at the shortest notice. A line addressed to me at my house, on the Russell's road, two and a half miles from Lexington, or left with Robert Holmes of Lexington, will be attended to.

BENJAMIN GRISHAM.
May 5, 1812.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back"

LEXINGTON, MAY 5, 1812.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 21.

It is with feelings of unmixed veneration for the character of the revolutionary Hero, the Patriot and Statesman, combined in one, that we announce that the venerable GEORGE CLINTON IS NO MORE. He expired about nine o'clock yesterday morning, at his lodgings in this city, after an illness of about four weeks continuance.

Immediately after the announcement of the above melancholy event, both Houses of Congress adjourned. They meet to-morrow morning earlier than usual to receive the report of their joint committee and authorize the necessary arrangements for the funeral obsequies.

"The Stranger," No. VIII.—deferred till next week.

The latest paper from Washington City, by yesterday's mail, is dated the 21st. It contains private letters stating, that a vote on the question of a recess had been taken and decided in the negative—55 to 62.

The Governor of Kentucky received despatches on Friday from the War Department requiring our quota of 100,000 militia to be held in readiness to take the field immediately; advises relative to the 50,000 volunteers and 15,000 regulars for 18 months. Those orders, we are assured will be immediately acted upon in this state. In Ohio the same preparations will take place. It is presumed this force will be marched to the North-Western frontier, to wage war with the Indians, and invade the dominions of their British Allies in Upper Canada.

Letters from Vincennes have been received in town, stating that the citizens of that place were so much alarmed for the safety of the town as to have actually commenced fortifying it by stockade—that the people are now following the advice of Governor Harrison and building forts and block-houses—that many are abandoning their farms on the frontiers, and moving into the settlements—and that apprehensions were so much entertained even for the final safety of Vincennes that some citizens were about to send their wives and children into Kentucky and Ohio. The orders which had been received there to march Colonel Boyd's regiment to Newfort had not a little contributed to excite these apprehensions. This regiment is supposed to be destined for Detroit. This state of affairs must be very distressing to all the inhabitants of Indiana, but particularly to the recent emigrants and poorer people, most of whom depend altogether upon their own labours for a bare support, and were about preparing to plant the corn on which they would have to rely the ensuing year for provisions for themselves, their wives and children.

On the 22d April, the family of a Mr. Harryman (a mill-wright recently from Vermont) consisting of himself, his wife and five children were murdered by the Indians at their residence upon the Embury's river, about five miles from Vincennes. A party was collected to pursue them, but a rain which fell during the succeeding night so obliterated their tracks as to render the pursuit impracticable. Governor Harrison had received information by express on the 25th that the family of a Mr. Mix was assailed by three Indians, on Little Pidgeon creek; he was shot down, his son wounded in the arm by a tomahawk, that his mother saved the son by assailing the Indian with an axe and drove him off; another son fired from a house about 40 yards off and killed one Indian. The others then retreated, leaving the old lady and her daughter (who had loaded a rifle which she supposed to be loaded, but was not) in possession of the house. Similar occurrences we expect to hear of daily.

Mr. Ogilvie is about to deliver some of his very interesting and eloquent orations at Louisville. He there announced his intention of visiting the principal towns in this state.

The latest intelligence from France states that the Hornet would sail from Bordeaux about the 20th of March, with a Treaty. Great preparations were making in every part of the Empire for commencing the projected war with Russia—400,000 men are embodied, and the Imperial guards were on their march for the frontier.

Such a violent earthquake was felt at Lagui-ra (Carracas) & the surrounding villages, on the 25th March, as to destroy upwards of ten thousand inhabitants. The hills it is said were so much agitated as to resemble the motions of vessels in a heavy sea.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION FOR GOVERNOR.
Strong (fed) 51,833
Gerry (repub) 50,143

present majority 1690

Some towns are yet to be heard from, which it is expected will reduce Strong's majority to about 1000.

Recruiting for the new army (says the Weekly Register) goes on with astonishing success & activity—by returns made to the war office, it appears that 3,000 men were enlisted in one week. The returns for the next succeeding week will give double the number. It may therefore be calculated that the whole number of regulars will be ready in May or June, and the necessary number of volunteers will be prepared to act with them at a moment's warning.

On our southern frontier a banditti of Creeks and Shawnee Indians continue to excite unpleasant sensations. Every act of theirs seem to threaten hostile intentions.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Lexington, 2d May, 1812.

THE officers commanding districts will establish their quarters at the principal rendezvous within their respective districts; and will be held responsible for the good conduct and discipline of the recruits at such rendezvous. Each officer commanding a recruiting district is authorized to appoint a subaltern, to do the duties of an adjutant, so soon as the number of recruits shall render it expedient. Each commanding officer of a recruiting district is also authorized to appoint detachment courts martial, to consist of three members; for the trial of all such offences as are cognizable before a regimental court martial, and to cause their sentences to be carried into due execution.

The captain or principal officer recruiting for each company will receive from the officer commanding the recruiting district, the sums necessary for bounties, premiums, and contingent expenses, in recruiting the company, and will be required to pass therefor his duplicate receipts.

Each recruiting officer will transmit monthly, a statement of his account to the commanding officer of the district, who is required to transmit the same together with a copy of his own account, as soon as possible to the officer commanding the department.

The officer commanding in the department is required to transmit the accounts and statements received by him, together with a statement of his own account, to the war department.

Each recruiting officer sending recruits to the principal rendezvous, is required to transmit to the officer commanding the district, an exact statement of each man's account; specifying the disbursements for subsistence, clothing, bounty and pay, which shall be entered in the books of the company.

Recruits are required to be hale and sound; free from sore legs, scurvy, scalled heads, ruptures, and other infirmities; their age is to be conformable to the law. Active robust boys, between the age of fourteen and eighteen years may be enlisted.

In all cases where minors or apprentices are enlisted, the consent of the parent, master or guardian (if any such there be) in writing, is to be obtained and to accompany the enlistment.

The want of size shall form no objection to a person offering to enlist, provided he is well made, active, robust and healthy.

As soon as convenient, and at farthest within six days next succeeding the time of enlistment, each recruit shall be brought before some justice of the peace, and take and subscribe the oath required and prescribed by the act of congress for raising an additional military force to the present army of the United States.

All recruits are to be mustered by the officer commanding the recruiting district.

When a recruit shall be rejected, his clothing, if they may have been delivered, and the bounty advanced to him, shall be returned to the recruiting officer, and for which he shall be held accountable.

Any recruit who may have received the bounty, or any part thereof, and shall abscond, he is to be pursued, and treated as a deserter.

Each officer who is engaged in the recruiting service, will procure such transportation, forage, fuel, and stationery as may be necessary for his recruits.

In case clothing does not arrive in time, each recruiting officer, if the comfort of the recruits shall require it, is authorized to furnish them with shirts, shoes and blankets, having regard in their selections to economy—and taking vouchers in every instance to prove his disbursements.

Should the contractor fail to furnish rations, the recruiting officer may supply them by private agreement at the contract price, (if possible) if not, on the best terms they can be procured.

Recruiting officers who have no enlisted musicians, are authorized to engage a drummer and fifer at the price of ten dollars per month each, and one ration per day.

No recruit can be discharged except by an order from the secretary at war.

The commanding officers of recruiting districts shall make monthly returns to the commanding officer of the department, and to the war office.

The officers commanding the recruiting districts, are also authorized to enlist for eighteen months such men as prefer engaging for that period of time, and may be unwilling to enlist for five years.

As a declaration of war is hourly expected, it is imperiously requested, and confidently hoped, that the different recruiting officers of Department No. 1, will employ the most prompt and vigorous exertion to complete their enlistments as early as possible. Whilst the Northern and Southern Departments of the additional Army are making rapid and honorable progress in military preparation, I feel proud to anticipate, and to believe, that those feelings of patriotism, and national honor, which glow with such fervour amongst our military brethren of the North and South, will equally distinguish and give character to the officers and troops in the Western Department.

By timely and energetic efforts, on the part of our recruiting officers, I entertain no dread, that Department No. 1 will supinely linger in slothful preparations, at a time when the honor, and dearest interests of their country demand their immediate service. The officers command-

ing the recruiting districts, are therefore, particularly called upon, in behalf of their common country, to be prompt and diligent, in discharging their respective duties.

The gross and repeated injuries which have been inflicted upon us, in common with our sister states, call aloud for reparation. Let us not, therefore, be the last in preparing to meet such a crisis, and to participate in the glory which invites us to the field.

J. WINCHESTER,

B. Gen. United States Army.

OFFICERS OF THE ADDITIONAL ARMY.

RESIDENT IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Those on the north side of the Kentucky river will assemble at Lexington, without loss of time, in order to be put on service. Those on the south side of said river will assemble at Louisville for the same purpose, except the commanding officer, who will first attend at Lexington for orders, &c.

J. WINCHESTER, B. Genl.

United States Army.

From the Nashville Clarion.

Last week the editor received the following letter from George Colbert. It breathes a language not to be misunderstood. Justice probably requires that government should take the subject into immediate consideration.

COLBERT FERRY, TENNESSEE RIVER, March 8th, 1812.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I have to inform you that my son Pitman, has again been robbed by the white people, on Monday last, these people came to the back of the Tennessee river, at the ferry, and have been lurking about there for three days, watching for an opportunity, as I suppose, for more horses, which they could not well miss getting, as they were immediately in my stock range; and on leaving the place, they gathered all the horses they could, and on their way they called a halt at my son Pitman's, he (Pitman) being from home, they forced the doors open and supplied themselves with as much provisions and corn as the found necessary to take with them, and when they were going off, they fired their guns off in the house & raised the war hoop, and went off. There was an Indian and a negro fellow, who were silent spectators of this unheard of insolence, if it may be so called. The Indian man who was in the house at the time, was threatened by several armed men, who stood sentinel at the door whilst the others were busily employed in plundering the smoke house, corn crib, &c. &c. It is supposed there were at least ten or twelve of these men—Since this daring and open robbery, Capt. James Underwood of Bear Creek, has raised a company to go round as far as our land extends, and every man that he can find within the boundary line of this nation with arms, he is authorized to take as prisoner to the agent of this nation.

We cannot bear to be treated in this contemptuous manner, by such *Damn Rascals*—We have a spirit as well as they, and we will not suffer it any longer—We have suffered those people peaceably to go through our country, under the pretence of hunting their stock and to drive them off. Now they have got all off; they are daily driving off our stock, and threatening our lives. We have complained to our agent, but we had as well speak to a child. If the man who is authorized by the government of the United States, will not see that justice is done to the Indians, as well as the whites—we will have to redress our own grievances or die in defence of our property, Capt. Underwood is authorized by the nation, to drive all the stock that he may find within their boundary line, to the agent of this nation. When these people settled on our land without our permission, and unauthorized by the government, we were silent, and when they were ordered off by the government, they went off without losing any thing by the Indians of this nation. We do not wish to interrupt, nor we do not intend to interrupt any person, but if we ever should be so lucky as to come on this lawless set, we certainly will make them suffer for the repeated injuries done to us by them. They have entirely ruined my son Pitman, they have taken every horse he had, in consequence of which he is obliged to leave his farm. I am, your friend, &c. &c.

GEORGE COLBERT.

CINCINNATI, April 29, 1812.

NOTES OF PREPARATION.

On Saturday last, the detachment of Volunteers, &c. from the first brigade of the first division of Ohio militia, arrived in town, and were marched to the temporary encampment on the hill which had been previously prepared for them. In the afternoon they were joined by Capt. Mansfield's company of Infantry, the company of Artillery, and Capt. Sloan's Light Dragoons, and were reviewed by the Governor, who delivered an address, depicting in strong colors the insults and injuries which our country has received from the British government, the Indian depredations and murders on our frontiers, and the necessity of a prompt appeal to arms, to redress our wrongs and punish the aggressors. The address was answered by three cheers from about 1500 persons who were present.

On Sunday, Gen. Gano was engaged in the organization of the detachment.... the volunteers elected their officers—and they will probably march for Dayton in a day or two.

Governor Meigs received, by Monday's mail, a circular from the secretary of the War Department, calling "upon the executives of the several states to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of one hundred thousand militia, officers included, by virtue of an act of Congress passed 10th inst. entitled "An act to authorize a detachment from the militia of the United States."

Our governor is required "to take effectual measures for having five thousand of the militia of Ohio (being her quota) detached and duly organized in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances will permit, and as nearly as possible in the following proportions of artillery, cavalry and infantry: viz. one-twentieth part of artillery, one-twentieth

part of cavalry, and residue infantry. There will however, be no objection on the part of the President of the United States, to the admission of a proportion of riflemen duly organized in distinct corps, and not exceeding one-tenth part of the whole quota of the states respectively. Each corps should be properly armed & equipped for actual service. When the detachments and organization shall have been effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them—but will not remain embodied or be considered as in actual service, until by subsequent orders, they shall be directed to take the field."

Gen. Cass, from the Muskingum, is descending the Ohio, with 250 Volunteers, and may be expected here in two days.

The Whig of Baltimore says, that "it is currently reported and believed that Mr. Madison, has determined to dismiss Doctor Eustis, from the war Department. Col. Reed, of Maryland, Oliver Wolcott, [and Gen. Armstrong,] of New York, &c. are spoken of as successors; but I know nothing on the subject. Eustis, it is said, will be appointed collector of the port of Boston."

For Sale,

A STRONG, HEALTHY AND LIKELY
Negro Man & Woman.

19-3w Enquire of the Printer.

THE public are informed that on the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, I made to a certain White Coxie a deed for a lot of ground situated on Main street, in the town of Winchester and designated on the plat of said town by the number 34, and that the said deed purports to have been made for and in consideration of the sum of nine hundred dollars in hand paid. But the said Coxie has not paid one cent of the said nine hundred dollars, and of course I have an equitable lien on the said lot for the whole amount of the said purchase money: and moreover the said Coxie having obtained the said deed by false and fraudulent representations, I shall bring suit against him for a rescission of the said contract.

REBECCA JOINER.

Winchester, April 29th, 1812. 19-1f

Godfrey Plain

HAS removed his Bake Shop to the house on Main street, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Wilson. His customers may be supplied as usual with French and English Loaves of Bread, Crackers, Ginger Nuts, &c. &c.

Five Dollars Reward.

FOR James Ocheltree, who went off last on the 27th of April. He has been harboured about Lexington, and amongst the free negroes for some time. He is about thirteen years of age, black hair. This is to forewarn any person from harbouring him, as the law will be put in force against any person doing so. I will give the above reward if brought home, or lodged in any jail where I can get him.

ISAAC YARNALL.

Waters of Town fork, 6 miles from Lexington. May 5th, 1812. 19

CUMBERLAND CIRCUIT COURT, SCT.

MARCH TERM, 1812.

SALLY DRYDEN, Complainant, }
against } In Chancery.

DAVID DRYDEN, Defendant, }

THIS day came the complainant, by her counsel, and the defendant not having entered his appearance herein according to law and the rules of this court: and it appearing from the affidavit of Joseph F. Lewis, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth. Therefore on her motion, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, or the same will be taken as confessed against him, and the matters contained in this bill decreed accordingly.—And it is ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith published eight weeks successively in some public authorised newspaper of this state, according to law.

(A Copy.) Teste,

18 Edwards King, D. C. C. C.

JOSIAH L. DOWNING

HAS CONSTANTLY FOR HIRE,
Riding Horses, Gigs & Carriages.
CASH WILL BE GIVEN FOR
Good Horses.

Several elegant GELDINGS for sale.—Apply at his stable on Main Cross street, adjoining Stout's carriage shop.
18-1f Lexington, April 24, 1812.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscribers, residing in Maury county (Ten.) two Negro Men, to wit:
Isaac & Harry.

ISAAC, about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very likely, trim made fellow, and very black, quickspoken, had on when he went away, a black fur hat half worn, blue cloth pantaloons and short roundabout coat—also an old blue turbot coat.

HARRY, a stout made fellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a yellow complexion, a bushy ball of wool, full mouth, speaks slow and weak, some white specks on his upper lip, he has a scar on his side by the stab of a knife, had on when he went away what is called a satin beaver hat half worn, a red flannel shirt, a smookey brown cloth roundabout coat, two cloth pantaloons, the upper part of his shoes were split.—They were purchased in the city of Norfolk, in January last, which place it is thought they will go to.—The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said negroes to the subscribers, or secure them in any jail so that we get them, with all reasonable expenditures.

Samuel H. Williams,

William Bradshaw.

April 1st, 1811. 18-3w

Clarke County.

TAKEN UP by Thomas Goff, living on Storde's creek, one bay horse with both hind feet white, a grey spot on each side and also on each shoulder, a lump on his right knee, about 14 hands high, three years old past, appraised to \$27 dollars. Also one blue Roan filly about 13 hands high, one year old past, appraised to \$15.

D. HARRISON.

January 29, 1812. 19-3f

A VERY VALUABLE

FARM FOR SALE,

CONTAINING 210 acres of land, about 100 under high cultivation, the balance well timbered, and within 3 miles of Mr. Rogers' mill, 2 of Mr. Grimes, and a 1-2 of Mr. McCall's 11 miles from Lexington near the Cross Plains. The dwelling house of Stone 30 feet square with a cellar, the whole size of the house, 5 fire places and convenient other houses, amongst which is a new built barn, shelled all around, also a still house—sufficient to work 4 stills—never failing water—a bargain will be given, and credit for a part of the purchase money till the 1st of March next, at which time full possession will be given. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

STEPHEN LAY.

Fayette county, May 5, 1812. (19-1f)

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Jessamine county, on the head of South Elkhorn, a negro man named

WILL.

AND some times he calls himself MARTIN, about six feet high, stout shouldered, raven-boned, between thirty and forty years of age; he had on when he went away, a white linsy roundabout coat, and had plenty of other clothes with him. It is very likely he will make for Fleming county, as he has a wife there, or likely he is lurking about Mr. Huston's, in Woodford county, as he has another wife there. I will give the above reward if delivered to me, and will pay all reasonable expenses.

Joseph Higbee.

April 20th, 1812. 18-3f

Pasture for Stock.

THE subscribers have leased the farm belonging to the estate of James Rose, dec. adjoining the out lots on Russell's road. Horses will be pastured at \$5 the season, and cows at four dollars per head. The lot is well enclosed and contains twenty-eight acres, a part of it woodland. There is a pump within the enclosure and the stock will always have access to water.

Thompson & Marsh.

April 24th, 1812. 18-1f

Found,

A MONTH or two past, in the woods, near Lexington, a pair of SADDLE-BAGS, containing sundry articles of clothing. The owner by describing his property and paying for this advertisement, can get it on application at this office, or to

Asa Blanchard.

April 21st, 1812. 18-3f

THIS is to give notice to all persons whatsoever, that my wife Kezia has left me and gone of her own choice, against my will, and has got the greatest part of my property, with all the children, and has put herself from under my protection. I therefore forewarn any person or persons from crediting her on my account for her or the children, or give any support to either on my account, as I am determined not to pay any contract of her's after this date.

Anthony Dunleavy.

Mercer county, April 20th, 1812. 18-3f

Military Dictionary,

Library,

Neef on Education,

Commentary & Review of

Montesque's spirit of Laws,

Condillac's logic.

A few copies of the above works just received and for sale at the office of the Reporter. 18

Jessamine County.

TAKEN UP by Thomas Roberts, living on Clay's mill road, near the Fayette line, a Dark Bay Mare, with a star in her face, off hind foot white, some white hairs on her weathers; about ten years old, and about 14 hands high; has on a small bell. Appraised to \$12 Dec. 16th 1811.

JOHN METCALF, J. P. & C.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of William Gist, in Fayette county, near the Republican meeting-house on Monday the 20th inst. a GREY HORSE seven years old this spring, upwards of fifteen hands high, shod all round, trots and paces very well, has a lump on his back, occasioned by the saddle. Has a small white spot on his left thigh. I will give the above reward for the horse and thief, or five dollars for the delivery of the horse to the above named Gist, or to John White, living in Scott county, on the Leestown road, for information where he may be had.

John Winer.

DAVID JONES returned that Geo. Thompson, living at the Showance springs, has taken up two mares, one bay and the other a sorrel. The bay is about three years old, about four feet five inches high, a blaze in her forehead, two white feet and one partly white. The sorrel about four feet four inches high, about six years old, her ears cropped, a large star in her forehead. The said Thompson acted according to law. The bay mare appraised to \$12 and the sorrel to eight, this 8th January, 1812.

(A Copy.) Teste, Tho. Allen, &c.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Boone's creek, Fayette county, near Cleveland's landing, on the night of the 20th of April, a likely negro man named

CHARLES.

Yellow complexion—five feet eight inches high, and heavy made, walks irregular, with his toes outward—twenty-two years of age; he has lost two or three of his upper jaw teeth—he was dressed in a roundabout drab cloth coat, red waistcoat, white finsey overalls, and a miller's hat. It is probable he will make for the little North Elkhorn. The above reward will be given for his delivery if taken out of the state, if within the state, Ten dollars—and if taken in the county, Five dollars, and reasonable charges paid.

JEREMIAH ROGERS.

April 21st, 1812. 18

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

GEORGE TROTTER
THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR
SALT-PETRE,
At their Store in Lexington, during present year.
January 1st, 1812.

Coffee & Sugar.
110 BARRELS JUST RECEIVED, IN PRIME ORDER,
FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, BY
J. P. SCHATZELL,
Stone house, Corner of Main and Mill streets.
Lexington, Feb. 13, 1812. 8-1f

Academy for Young Ladies.
Mrs. BECK

MOST respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her ACADEMY will be opened on the 15th of February; in which will be taught, as usual, every useful as well as every elegant branch, necessary to form an English, classical Education. The terms, Twenty-four Dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly, in advance. A vacation will be given from the 15th of December, to the 15th of February, for which no deduction will be made; the weather at that time, being generally too severe for young Ladies to encounter; neither will the age or size of the scholars admitted, make any difference in the terms. Music and Painting, not being included in the above terms, will be taught, by the quarter, at Twelve Dollars.
Mrs. B. pledges herself to make every exertion within the sphere of her abilities, for the improvement of those with whose education she may be flattered; and to those friends who have honoured her with their patronage, she returns her most sincere and grateful thanks.
WATER-STREET, Lexington, Jan. 24, 1812.—5-1f

The Subscriber
HAS REMOVED HIS


Boot & Shoe Manufactory
TO the corner brick house of Maj. Parker's on Water-street, where he still intends carrying on that business in all its various branches. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of

Philadelphia Leather,
and intends keeping a full supply of that kind.
WILLIAM BOWLIN.
26th January, 1812. 5-1f

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE
Manufacturing of Tobacco,

In the town of Lexington Ky. on an extensive plan. WE wish to inform Merchants and Dealers that they may be supplied with this article on the most reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail. In preparing our tobacco for market, we pursue the most approved method yet discovered, and we flatter ourselves from the assiduous attention which we intend to devote personally to every branch of the business, and from a thorough knowledge of the art, that we will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour us with their orders.
Orders from merchants in any part of the western country promptly attended to—and if our tobacco does not meet the expectation of our customers, we will receive it back again at our own expense.

DAVID CORBES & CO.
N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately two or three hundred hogheads of Tobacco.—Also to hire 15 or 20 Negro Boys to work at the above business.
D. CORBES & CO.
Lexington, June 11, 1811.

MAISON'S INN.
MOUNTAINSTERLING KENTUCKY.
The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountainsterling, and has opened
House of Entertainment.
He returns thanks to his friends and a general public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
PETER MASON.
January 14, 1812. 12-1f

Book Binding Generally.
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has recently removed to Lexington and again commenced business, on main street, two doors below Limestone street near opposite Postlethwait's inn. Book Binding in all its branches will be carried on, and executed in the best style, on moderate terms. The attention and exertions of the subscriber will be devoted to give satisfaction to his customers—and he hopes to merit a share of business.
JOHN F. CARTER.
Dec. 22, 1811. 1f

THE subscriber informs his friends that he has returned to Lexington, where he intends, in co-partnership with JAMES W. BRAND, to pursue his profession of
House Carpenter & Joiner
In all its branches, if liberally encouraged. Place of residence between Mr. Samuel Long's shop and Mr. John W. Hunt's factory, on the opposite side of the street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Atkinson.
MATTHEW KENNEDY.
March 14th, 1812. 12-1f

FOR SALE,
FROM 1 TO 3 HUNDRED ACRES OF
LAND,
SITUATED in the Indiana territory, on the N. bank of the Ohio, eight miles above the mouth of the Kentucky river. The situation of this place is one of the most elegant for a town and will probably become a county seat whenever the country is settled so as to afford a division of the present counties, a town will be built at this place called Vevay. A post office is already established. The purchaser will have the advantage of a ferry across the Ohio, if he chooses.—this is of much importance, as the road is expected to become very public. For further particulars, enquire of the printer, or of the subscriber on the premises.
JOHN F. DUFOUR.
Vevay, March 18, 1812.

Blank B's of Lading and Bills of Exchange
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

James Megowan,
CABINET MAKER,
INFORMS the public that he has commenced business in Lexington, and opened a shop on Mill street, in the house lately occupied by Downing & Grant, painters.
Every species of Cabinet work that his friends may choose to order, will be executed on short notice, in an elegant and fashionable manner, and on reasonable terms.
2-1f
January 6th, 1812.

CASH
WILL BE GIVEN FOR
Six Likely Negro Boys,
FROM the age of sixteen to eighteen. To save fruitless application none need be offered unless well recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.
11-1f
March 9, 1812.

FANATICISM EXPOSED:
OR THE
Scheme of Shakerism
Compared with Scripture, Reason and Religion, and found to be contrary to them all.
BY THE
Rev. JOHN BAILEY,
Of Kentucky.
Lately published, and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, price 12 cents
11-1f

KENTUCKY HOTEL.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE,
ACKNOWLEDGES with gratitude the many favours he has received since he commenced business in Lexington, and begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has leased of Mr. Clay, for a term of years, the above extensive and commodious building, where he will be thankful to receive a continuance of their favours. Nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. He will be constantly supplied with the most choice liquors, and his table shall be furnished with the best viands which the Lexington market affords. Particular attention shall be paid to his beds, and his stables shall be abundantly supplied with provender, and attended by the most careful ostlers.
Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1811.

Slate Iron Works.
The Bourbon Furnace
IS now in full blast.—All orders shall be filled with neatness and dispatch, agreeable to patterns forwarded. Those who wish machinery executed in the neatest manner, will I hope pay the strictest attention to their patterns.

Slate Forge,
Is also in complete operation; where Black-Smiths, Gun-Smiths, &c. &c. can be supplied, upon the shortest notice with
BAR IRON
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Forged to suit their orders. A constant supply of OWINGS'S IRON, and CASTINGS, will be kept at his store, in Lexington, and sold wholesale and retail on moderate terms, to suit purchasers. The subscriber's store is opposite Capt. N. G. S. Hart's, on Main Street.
THOMAS DEWE OWINGS.
December 21, 1811. 2-1f

Clarke County, sct.
TAKEN UP by Reason Ridgway, living on the waters of Howard's Lower Creek, 2 1/2 miles from Winchester, a Dark Bay Filley, two years old past, about 15 hands high, with a long star in his forehead and a small snip on the nose no brand perceivable, appraised to \$15 before me this 29th day of November, 1811.
16*
Henry W. Calmes, J. P.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.
CONTAINING seventy-five acres, with a handsome, new and convenient one story Brick House, with smoke house, ice house and other useful buildings; two good springs and a pond of stock water; the whole under fence, and within sight of the Stroud's road, two and a half miles from the Lexington court house. This land lies remarkably well, and is divided into forty-two acres of wood and thirty three cleared. It is presumed this property from its vicinity to the town and other advantages, would be found a suitable residence for a man of business. A fourth part of the purchase money will be required in hand, for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Possession may be had if required in two months. The title to this tract is indisputable. For further particulars enquire of the printer.
11-1f
March 7.

J. P. Schatzell,
At the stone house, corner of Main and Mill streets, Lexington,
HAS YET ON HAND OF HIS LATE IMPORTATION, A
VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH GOODS,

WHICH he still offers for sale on reasonable terms, to the Store-keepers of Kentucky, and if desired, produce or Hempen manufactures will be taken in part pay; they consist of the following articles, viz:
Broad & Forest Cloth—7-8th, 9-8th, and 6-4th assorted, black and all color.
Milled Cassimeres and ed Cambric do.
Woolen Coats, Cashmere and Chintz
Toilette Waistcoat, Shawls,
ing, flushed and pulcat
Cotton Cassimeres and Handkerchiefs.
Grandrelles, An assortment of
Brown Hollands, Ribbons, Cotton and
Men's & Women's Coat Thread Laces and
ton, Worsted, Silky Edgings,
and Angola Hose, Sewing Silks & Twists,
Pie nie Sleeves, Gloves, Needles and Pins,
and Mitts, White and all color.
Black Sattins, Modes, ed and Cotton Wire
& colored Sarsnits, Thread,
Fashionable twilled Tapes assorted,
Silk for Ladies dresses—3-4th and 4-4th Irish
ses, Linens,
Men's Florentine, India Muslins, Checks
Barcelona, black, white, and Romall Hand-
and colored Handkerchiefs,
kerchiefs, Imperial & Young Hy-
Dimities, Calicoes and s on Teas,
Chintz's, Coffee and Loaf Sugar,
Furnitures, Gingham's quarter Casks choice
& Cotton Shirtings, Wine.
4-4th and 6-4th Cambric Also some English Sad-
bricks and Fancy dery.
Muslins,
And he expects to receive in a few days, a
small parcel of BUENOS AIRES HIDES.
This is for the information of Tanners.
3-1f
Lexington, 7th January, 1812.

STONE CUTTING.
ROBERT RUSSELL,
RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements to the public for the very liberal encouragement which he has received since he commenced his business of stone cutting in Lexington, and solicits a continuance of public favor. The business will be hereafter carried on under the firm of
Robert Russell & Co.

In all its various branches. The firm are furnished with an ample supply of stone for all purposes, both free-stone and marble; and work of any kind shall be performed by them at the shortest notice, executed in the neatest manner, and as cheap as any in the state. Part trade will be received in payment, and the prices made known when the work is bespoken. The old stand is still occupied, situated near the jail, on Limestone street.
4-1y
January 17th, 1812.

Adair Circuit Court, March term, 1812.
John Lyon, complainant,
against
Robert Todd's Heirs, and
Jacob Votaw, defendants. } IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Jacob Votaw is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he failing to appear and answer the complainant's bill here against him according to law, on the motion of the complainant aforesaid by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said Votaw do appear here on the first day of the next June term, and answer the bill of the said complainant, the same will be taken herein against him as confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some authorised newspaper, printed within this state, for eight weeks successively.
A copy. Teste,
14* ISAAC CALDWELL, D. C.

Please to look sharp!

SUPPOSED to be stolen from the subscriber on the night of the 8th February last, a large BAY MARE, about sixteen hands high, remarkably high withers, face bald down to her nose, black legs all but some white on her hind feet, natural trotter, but racks and canters when rode, high carriage, rising five years old, no brand recollected. I will give THIRTY DOLLARS for apprehending mare and thief upon the thief being brought to conviction, or a generous reward for the mare only, or information where she can be had—the whole amount for both to be paid on their delivery, by me
Wm. DUNLAP, Two
miles from Lexington, near Scott's Road
MARCH 30, 1812.

I WISH TO SELL
tract of LAND,
WITHIN three miles of Shelbyville, containing TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES—about thirty acres of which are cleared, with some improvements, and an indisputable title.—Or I will exchange it for land in the neighborhood of Lexington. Apply to Moses Hall of Shelbyville, or to Dr
14-1f
JOHN TODD, Lexington.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to me by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to William Macbean, who is authorised to receive and settle the same—he has also directions to commence suits against all those who fail to avail themselves of this notice.
THOMAS D. OWINGS.
Lexington, Feb. 22, 1812. 9-1f

MENTELLE'S
COMMISSION STORE.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
17 Bales of Cotton,
First Quality, by the Bale.
Best Lancaster Rappee Swift.
A variety of Fresh Garden Seed.

Early York Cabbage, & Scarlet Radish
Red do. & Salmon do.
Dumhead do. & Fine Holland Lettuce
Curled Savoy do. & Early Ice Cabbage Let-
White Turnip Radish & tuce.
Scarlet do. do. &
Red Russian or Carna do. Black do.
nation Celery & Fine Early Cucumbers
Large Solid White Ce- & Early Dutch Turnips
lery & Green Curled Endive
Large Solid Green do. & Sweet Manjorom
Red Beets & Large Sweet Basil
White Spanish Radish
FLOWERS.
Nonsturtian or Capu- & Double large Lark
cines & Spurs
China Aster, double & Sensitive Plant

FOR SALE,
The following tracts of LAND, in the state of Tennessee:
One of 5000 Acres,
Lying on the west side of Richland creek.
One of 3000 Acres,
Lying on the south side of Tennessee River, opposite to the mouth of Duck River.
One of 5000 Acres,
Lying on a branch of the waters of Elk-River.
One of 5000 Acres,
Lying on the waters of Elk-River, a branch of the Tennessee, including a remarkable large Spring, known by the name of
FINDLESTON'S SPRING.
Also—3200 Acres,
Part of a tract known by the name of GOOSE PASTURES—12 miles below Nashville on the Cumberland River.
The titles to the above are indisputable.—For terms and further particulars, application to be made to
ANREW F. PRICE, Lexington, K.
Or ANTHONY FOSER, Nashville.
Also for sale, several
HOUSES & LOTS,
In the town of Danville, Kentucky, formerly the property of William Thomson. Application to be made to Daniel M'Ilroy, of said town.
March, 1 12.

To Rent,
A Large Log House
On Main street, adjoining Patterson Bain's.
James P. Parker.
178t
March 30th, 1812

Morrison, Deswells & Sutton
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,
A Splendid Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KIND,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.
17-1f
Lexington, April 17, 1812.

Doctor Buchanan
Having brought his literary pursuits to a close, will now devote himself exclusively to the
PRACTICE OF PHYSIC,
In Lexington and its vicinity. His patrons will find him a few doors below the office of the K. Gazette.
17-1f
J. B.

Hubbard B. Smith,
INTENDS carrying on the business of drawing Deeds, Letters of Attorney, Covenants, Releases, Indentures, Articles of Agreement, Bonds, Assignments, &c. &c. on the most moderate terms. He may always be found at the Kentucky Hotel, or at his office on short street, immediately over Doct. Walter Warfield's apothecary shop.
17-1f
April 17th, 1812.

TWO BOYS, if well recommended, will be taken to the tanning business, on good terms. Application should be made immediately and the age of the boys should not exceed sixteen years.
Wm. G. THOMPSON, & Co.
Lexington, April 20, 1812. 17-3t

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Kay, sen. deceased, are requested to come forward and settle without delay. Those having demands against the said decedent, will apply for settlement to
Robert Kay, or
Merriman B. Curd, } Exrs.
Fayette, April 18th, 1812. 173w

NOTICE.
FROM this date, I forwarn all persons whatsoever from fishing or fowling within the boundary of my land, on the town fork of Elkhorn, without my consent so to do, or they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.
ISAAC YARNALL.
April 18th, 1812. 17

NOTICE.
THEREBY forewarn all and every person or persons whatever from trading or taking an assignment on a note from me to James Jenkins, of Fayette county, for one hundred and eighty dollars in horse flesh, payable some time the first of October next. Also a note for one hundred and ten dollars from me to Reuben Pitcher, payable so soon as I collect from Henry Heronimus, one hundred pounds. The said notes being fraudulently obtained, I mean not to pay them; therefore give this caution.
JAMES EASTHAM.
March 25th, 1812.
P.S. The fraud is by a combination of Reuben Pitcher, the said Jenkins & Henry Heronimus.

**THE subscriber offers for sale her undivided interest in a tract of 10,000 acres of valuable LAND, lying on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Little Sandy. The survey is in the name of John Harvie, Chs. M. Thurston and Edmund Taylor, the heirs of George Rice, dec. of whom the subscriber is one, and entitled to one equal third part of the tract, her part amounting to 555 1/2 acres. The subscriber is unable to give any other description of the tract than that she has been informed it is very rich and valuable land. She will dispose of her interest at a reduced price for cash or good negroes, and will give a reasonable credit for a part of the price. She is informed that there is no interference in the land, and will make a general warrantee deed, as soon as a division takes place, for which a suit is now depending.
Any person wishing to purchase will apply to Richard Roach, at Postlethwait's Inn, Lexington, or the subscriber in Bardstown.
RUTH ROACH.
Bardstown, March 25th, 1812. 17-1f**

A LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post-Office at Versailles, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A	P
Miss Rebecca Agan	James Parrish
Thomas Alsop	William Powell
B	Mess. Patrick & Weir 2
Samuel Bowdry	Thomas Payne
Mrs. Susan Bell	R
Alex'r. Buchanan	Maj. G. Ramsey
Thomas Buckley	George Robinson
James Bell	Catharine Riggs
C	S
John H. Carlisle	Sheriff of Woodford
Mrs. Caty Cargo	Anthony Samuel
Jacob Cave	James Stapp
F	Watt Stapp
Leonard Fleming	John Searecy
G	T
James Garner	James Torbitt, jr.
Willis W. Garnett	Miss Mary Tarrent
H	Joel Turnham
Daniel Holman	V
Henry Harner	John Vaughn
Mess. Hanks & Tarrent	William Vaughn
John Hammond	W
L	Thos. Wooldridge
Robt Langford	John Warren
John H. Lee	John Walker
M	Elijah Woolfolk
Miss Celia McDowell	Benjamin Wilson
Mrs. Sally Mitchell	Edward Woods
James McConnell	
DWARD F. FAWTER, P. M.	
April 9th, 1812. 17-3t	

MAJSLICK INN.

DOCTOR ROBERTS.
GRATEFUL for past favors, takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that for the better accommodation of those who may please to favor him with a call, he has moved into the Spread-Eagle Tavern, opposite to the house he formerly occupied, where he is building an addition so as to accommodate travellers (he hopes) with satisfaction to themselves; being retired from the public part of the house, a part of his bed chambers has comfortable fire places in them, and his stable is large and in elegant repair, having large double and single stalls, and shall be well attended to as to provender and a careful Ostler. Nothing on his part shall be wanting to merit a continuance of past favors.
15-1f
March 30th, 1812

TAKEN UP by Scarlet Finn, living in Montgomery county, on the waters of Lulibegrad, about five miles from Mountainsterling, one roan horse about fourteen hands high, supposed to be about 15 years old, has lost his right eye, some saddle spots, appraised to \$10.
178t
William Grear, J. P.

REMOVAL.
THE subscriber respectfully returns his acknowledgements to the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement he has experienced ever since his residence in this place, and informs them that he has removed his family to the brick house on Main street, immediately on front of his work shop, and hopes by a continuance of attention to merit their future favour.
ROBERT WILSON.
N. B. Wanted, one or two journeymen who understands the cabinet business.
17-6w
April 17th, 1812.

Mrs. BROWN
Informs the Ladies that she has imported a superior assortment of the most elegant and

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY:
Amongst which are a great variety of
Straw Bonnets, Hat Covers,
Cottage silk do. Large Dolls,
Jockey do. Mitred do. Fashionable straw
The Argus do. Gimp,
Black Dunstable and Silk Handkerchiefs,
Chip do. Wax Reads,
Black Crape do. Boss Cotton,
Honey Comb Turbans, Velvet Trimmings,
Basket do. Silk Cord,
Full Dress Turbans, Superb Lace and Rose
Half Dress do. Wreaths for dresses,
Sattins, Modes, Pelongs, White Kid Gloves,
Black Lace, Extra Long, Short do.
White do. Black Ostrich Feath-
Ladies' Silk Hose, ers, White do.
Ribbons, broad and narrow, Italian Artificial Flow-
ers,
All colored Crapes, Elegant Fans, Gold
Fashionable Silk Fringe Tassels,
Shawls, A variety of Fashion-
Cotton do. able Buttons.

And has on hand a handsome assortment of
Muslin, Cambricks & Lenos,
Mrs. B. having sensibly felt the lively interest some of the most respectable citizens have taken to serve her, begs them to accept her unfeigned acknowledgements, together with an assurance that the patronage received will be long and gratefully remembered. From a generous public she flatters herself with the hope of that encouragement which it shall be her ambition to merit by every means in her power.
16-1f
Lexington, April 11th, 1812.

FOR SALE,
At the Baltimore Shoe Store,
MAIN STREET, A FEW TRUNKS OF
WELL ASSORTED SHOES,
Suitable for the present season,
And will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or good negotiable notes and acceptances in now.
JAMES ALLEY.
Lexington, 11th April, 1812.

THE CELEBRATED RUNNING HORSE
DARE-DEVIL.
Originally called Johnson's Colt,
IS now in high health and vigour, and will stand at my farm near Lexington, on Russell's road, & be let to races on the following terms: For the season, Ten Dollars, payable on or before the 25th of December next, in wheat, rye, corn, oats, hemp, wool, linen, linsey, beef on foot, pork, lard, whiskey or sugar, to be delivered at the stand or in Lexington, at the market prices; which may be discharged by the payment of Six Dollars within the season, which will expire on the 16th day of July.—The single leap Four dollars, cash in hand.—Insurance Twelve Dollars. Any person putting four or more mares, shall have a deduction of One Dollar on each.—Mares from a distance pastured and grain fed on moderate terms; but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.
DARE-DEVIL, having stood for a number of years in Lexington, renders it unnecessary to recapitulate his pedigree and performances annually—they can be seen at the stable.—I shall therefore only observe, as a runner and foal getter, his superiority appears to be admitted by all; and that he is a native, and not imported.
DANIEL BRADFORD.
March 30th, 1812.

KENTUCKY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

For insuring Houses and other property, from LOSSES BY FIRE.
THE Society being now organised, applications for Insurance may be made every day from ten o'clock until two at Mr. Lewis Sanders's store in Lexington.
Agreeably to the law incorporating the society, Houses and Buildings are to be insured, on a mutual plan—that is, the parties applying for insurance, are both insured and insurers, and premiums once paid, the insured have no other or further to pay; unless from heavy losses, the society should be constrained to call on the members for a quota, to be apportioned to the amount insured by each, so as always to keep up a fund to promptly meet and pay said loss or losses.
This plan is conceived to be the most advantageous to the insurers—in as much as all profit to be made by offices of insurance, by this plan, goes to every member insured therein; as well as that it keeps the whole of the money paid for the premiums, in the state, to circulate amongst ourselves.
Merchandise, machinery, household furniture and other effects, will be insured for a premium to be paid annually or monthly, or for a longer period, as may be agreed by the parties applying for the same. This premium will be found full as low as in any insurance office to the eastward.
A copy of the laws incorporating the society, and of the bye-laws, rules and regulations for the government of the society, as also the scale of premiums for insurance, may be had on application at their office.
When applications shall have been made for insurance to an amount equal to twenty thousand dollars, the society are authorised by law, to issue policies, which will be done accordingly.
Agents will forthwith be appointed throughout the state, to receive applications for insurance, of which due notice will be given.
Mutual Insurance Office, 30th March, 1812.
JAMES MORRISON, Pres't.
W. MACBEAN, Clk.

TAKEN UP by John Patterson, living in Adair county, on the waters of the south fork of Little Barren river, near to Maj. Young's, one Brown Mare, yellow about the nose and belly, some grey hairs in the face, some saddle marks, a white spot on the off shoulder, a little roach backed, a switch tail, supposed to be 9 years old past, about fourteen hands high, paces and trots, appraised to \$18.
17-3t
John Hugart, J. P. & C.